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lectual creation,' in general, and its relation to affective and volitional processes, to imitation and routines; and (2) of the development of invention by evolution, transformation, and deviation, and of the corresponding developments of imitation and routine. General considerations of the place of invention in society: its relations to life, instinct, and chance, its range and philosophical significance.

Crime and Criminals. By J. S. CHRISTISON. Second ed., 1899. Chicago, J. S. Christison. pp. 177. Price, \$1.25.

Expanded reprint of papers on 'Jail Types' published in the *Chicago Tribune*. Distinction between the insane (defective in reason); the moral paretic (defective in self-control); and the criminal (defective in conscience). Sketches of cases (including Windrath and Luetgert). Cause and cure of crime; prison treatment.

The Political Economy of Natural Law. By H. WOOD. Boston, Mass., Lee & Shepard, 1899. pp. 305. Price, 50 cents.

Conventional political economy is unpractical, and therefore of little service in actual experience. We must attack the labor problem in the light of natural law, and improvement must come through a better interpretation of (and conformity to) its immutable lines.

History of Ancient Philosophy. By W. WINDELBAND. Translated by H. E. Cushman. New York, Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1899. pp. xv, 393. Price, \$2.00.

We are glad to give a word of commendation, though tardily, to this excellent class-book of Greek and Hellenic-Roman philosophy. It is a valuable addition to the apparatus of philosophical teaching.

Sanity of Mind: A Study of its Conditions and of the Means to its Development and Preservation. By D. F. LINCOLN. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1900. pp. vi, 177.

Chapters on mental derangement, degeneracy, education, and self-education. Recommendation of "custodial care of the classes known as the insane, the feeble-minded or idiotic, the epileptic, inebriates, criminals, tramps, and paupers," with a view to restrict or wholly prevent the propagation of a new generation.

Hypnotism a Complete System of Method, Application and Use, Prepared by the Self-Instruction of the Medical Profession. By L. W. DE LAURENCE. Second ed., illustrated. Chicago, The Hennebry Co., 1901. pp. 256. Price, \$1.50.

Magic, White and Black: the Science of the Finite and Infinite Life, Containing Practical Hints for Students of Occultism. By FRANZ HARTMANN. Sixth ed., revised. New York, The Metaphysical Publ. Co., 1901. pp. 292. Price, \$2.50.

Neither of these books has any scientific value. The former lays down practical rules, from the platform standpoint, for the induction of the hypnotic state: the chapter on the psychology of hypnosis gives no hint that the author knows anything of the physiology or psychology of his subject. The latter invites its readers to "rise mentally into the highest regions of thought and remain there as its permanent residents," or, more concretely, to raise the magic wand of their wills and still the tempests raging in the astral plane. It is significant that both books are, apparently, finding an extended sale.

Fact and Fable in Psychology, by JOSEPH JASTROW. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York, 1900. pp. xvii+375. Price, \$2.00.

To speak of a scientific work in certain circles as "popular" is to

damn it and that without even faint praise. At the same time if science is to do its work for mankind, its standpoints and general results must somehow be made accessible to all intelligent men. There is need and opportunity for the genuine interpreter of science as well as for the specialized producers of new facts. It would therefore be in hearty commendation if the reviewer should describe this collection of Prof. Jastrow's previously published essays as a popular work in the best sense. The matter and method are interesting, and both the scientific attitude and dignity of presentation are preserved throughout. But the book is considerably more than that. All of the essays represent a fresh and first-hand treatment to the questions considered, and several embody the substance of valuable original contributions. The titles of the main group show sufficiently both the topics and the range of the treatment: The Modern Occult. The Problem of Psychological Research. The Logic of Mental Telegraphy. The Psychology of Deception. The Psychology of Spiritualism. Hypnotism and its Antecedents. The Natural History of Analogy. The Mind's Eye. Mental Prepossessions and Inertia, and A Study of Involuntary Movements. To have brought together in one readily accessible place so much that bears upon such an important chapter of anthropological psychology is itself a contribution. Prof. Jastrow's attitude toward "Psychic Research" (to use one term for the whole group) is that of the majority of competent authorities, namely, that the phenomena are worthy of study; that they can often be brought into line with known principles of physics, physiology and psychology; and that the presumption is overwhelming, even in the most remarkable and apparently inexplicable cases, that these also would fall into line, could absolutely full and reliable data be obtained. The last essay in the book is on the Dreams of the Blind, and furnishes an excellent indication of what might be expected from a thorough study of the psychology of defectives by a competent hand. This and the essay on Mental Prepossessions and Inertia are full of pedagogical suggestions.

E. C. S.

Recent Advances in Psychology. By E. B. TITCHENER. International Monthly, August, 1900.

In fourteen pages the writer presents a few points in vindication of the "new psychology," reviews and comments upon some of the results achieved in the fields of sensation and perception, attention and feeling, notes some features of the progress in genetic, animal and social psychology, and makes critical reference to some of the recent literature.

F. H. SAUNDERS.

The Psychology of Crazes. By G. T. W. PATRICK. Pop. Sci. Mo., LVII, No. 3, 1900. pp. 285-294.

The hypnotic phenomena and the reversionary mentality and morality exhibited by individuals in mental epidemics and crazes are due to the fact that the unusual excitement accompanying excessive emotion exercises an inhibitory effect upon the higher brain centers. The physical phenomena so common in mental epidemics tend to confirm this theory, for in excessive emotion the unusual excitement in the lower brain centers finds its expression through the motor channels. The last part of the article is devoted to the application of the theory to special cases taken from history.

The Angle Velocity of Eye Movements, by DODGE AND CLINE. Psychological Review, March, 1901. pp. 145-157.

After brief critical allusion to the methods of Volkman, Lamansky and Huey in this field the authors state in five points the ideal ex-

perimental requirements for apparatus to record eye movements. Their own apparatus consisted of a sensitive film which could move easily in the vertical plane behind a narrow slit in the plate-holder of a camera. In the experiments the movement of a bright vertical line reflected from the cornea was photographed on the moving film. The averages of the measurements are compared with those obtained by Huey, and the peculiarities of the times found by the latter are accounted for as due to the necessary inertia of his apparatus.

F. H. SAUNDERS.

Psychological Observations of Spiritism. By TH. FLOURNOY. Reprint from the Proceedings of the International Congress of Psychology, Paris, 1900.

The author deprecates the attitude of regular science towards the phenomena loosely grouped under the term "Psychical Research," and holds that psychology would do well to investigate this subject concerning the nature of which the number of earnest inquiries is constantly increasing.

Prof. Flournoy has himself made a series of investigations, insufficient as a basis for generalizations, but sufficient to justify a distrust in the doctrines of Spiritism and Occultism. In no case has he found a single instance in their favor. A vast majority of cases may be referred to *unconscious perception and latent memory* by means of which material is preserved which may be used later by the "Subliminal Imagination" in constructing fictions singularly independent of the minds in which they originate. The facts given refer to his already previous use of Helene Smith described in his work "From India to the Planet Mars." (See this *Journal*, XI, 428, and XII, 265.)

The author recommends a careful psychological and logical study of the fallacies by which mediums and adepts deceive themselves.

MARGARET K. SMITH.

THE 'MIND' ASSOCIATION.

Owing to the death of Professor Henry Sidgwick, who had borne the financial responsibility for the conduct of *Mind* since 1892, as Professor Alexander Bain had borne it from 1876-1891, there has been formed in England a 'Mind' Association, the object of which is to make the journal independent of private liberality, and to put it upon a sound financial basis. The membership fee is one guinea, in return for which each member of the Association receives a copy of *Mind*. Though the Association is primarily a body of subscribers, it has the secondary function of organizing and stimulating philosophical interest. The leading British philosophers of the day are now members of the Association, and it may be confidently anticipated that they will co-operate in making *Mind* thoroughly representative of every side of philosophical thought.

Subscriptions from America may be sent to Professor E. B. Titchener, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.